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MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE LEBANON

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PREFACE

The following study of municipal government and administration in the Lebanese Republic is mainly a brief descriptive treatment of the structural and procedural organization of local government. It has grown out of the need for illustrative material concerning the problems of the Near East in teaching courses in Political Science. The study is brief and virtually confined to an exposition of the structure and forms of procedure rather than a critical analysis of its working. It has been handicapped by the fact that practically nothing has appeared on the subject, in any language, while the original sources have been difficult to secure, and by the further fact that official statistics are as yet inadequate and not always reliable. It is hoped that the present study may, in time, be extended to include an examination into the working of the system.

From its nature the study is largely based on an analysis of the laws and decrees relating to local government, but this has been supplemented by visits to a number of municipalities and villages of varying degrees of importance and by interviews with government officials and private citizens well versed in local affairs. No attempt has been made to go into the detailed history of local government under the pre-existing Turkish regime, but reference has been made to important changes as well as to differences between the system in the Lebanon and that of the Mandatory Power. All the main provisions of the fundamental law have been cited in the text though some receive only a brief treatment with no mention of the details of the procedure. To facilitate use as a reference, footnote references have been made to the individual articles of the basic laws and certain statistics and tables have been included as appendices.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the courteous treatment received at the hands of the Minister of the Interior, Monsieur Bey Hamoun, and of his assistants in that Department as well as the friendly reception usually accorded by municipal and local officials on the occasion of visits to various localities.

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MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN THE LEBANON

1. THE GENERAL MUNICIPAL CODE

The history of municipal government in the Republic of Lebanon goes back only to the Ottoman Municipal Law of 1877[1] which was largely based upon the Code Napoleon. The transition to the new municipal code promulgated in 1922 after the establishment of the French mandatory regime was comparatively simple. The general framework remains much the same with minor differences in procedure, particularly in the degree of centralization.

With only 130 incorporated municipalities among the 1500 odd towns and villages of Lebanon and with only eight of these with a population of more than ten thousand, no very elaborate code is required. The only large city, the capital, Beirut, with a population of 150,000, like the capital of France, is organized under a separate law. All the other municipalities of Lebanon are chartered under Arrêté No. 1208 of March 10, 1922[2] while the hundreds of unincorporated villages are governed through the institutes under the *Loi des Moukhtars* of January 13, 1908.[3]

Municipal affairs are supervised and controlled by the national government through the Ministry of the Interior by means of its administrative officers in the various levels of local government. The Republic is divided into five principal administrative districts, each headed by an appointed administrator (*mutasrifs*). The districts are in turn sub-divided into eighteen *kadas* each under the administrative control of an appointed *kaimmakam*.[4] Through French counsellors attached to the more important administrative posts the entire system is brought under the directing authority of the French High Commissioner.[5] All these officials exercise a constant and vigilant surveillance over the municipalities within their jurisdiction with powers even more extensive than those of the prefects in France, thus bringing municipal government well within the highly centralized system of national government.

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1. George Young, *Corps de Droit Ottoman*, (The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1905), Vol. 1, p. 48.

2. Recueil des Arrêtés et Décisions du Grand Liban, 1920–1933, (Imprimerie du Lettres, Beyrouth, 1933), p. 262.

3. Journal Officiel de la République Libanaise (Imprimerie des Lettres, Beyrouth), No. 5, 1926, p. 1.

4. [illegible] No. 5, 1926, p. 1 (Formerly the Lebanon was divided into 12 *cazas* (districts).

5. All decisions and orders of the Administrator must be visaed by the French counsellor. Arrêté No. 1208, Art. 46.

[illegible]

Incorporation and Delimitation.

[illegible] Under the new code any town of at least 500[1] inhabitants may, upon the demand of one third of its qualified electors, be incorporated as a municipality, provided its population includes persons eligible as councilmen double the number actually to be elected[2], and further provided that within ninety days of its incorporation it can present a budget showing at least 250 Syrian pounds of effective municipal revenues.[3] By exception, existing municipalities of less than 500 inhabitants may be maintained and others incorporated provided they fulfill the budgetary provisions cited above.[3] These financial limitations seem to have been rigorously enforced with three or four municipalities suppressed annually for failure to conform.[4]

Small neighboring villages with common interests and a combined population of more than 500 persons may be incorporated as a single municipality if they are less than two and a half kilometers apart and if that union is demanded by one third of the qualified electors of each village acting separately.[5] The enacting decree determines which village shall serve as the seat of government thereby giving its name to the municipality as a whole.[6]

In cases of joint incorporation the distinct communities retain the ownership of the property pertaining to them and to the income from such property collected in kind. The buildings and other real estate serving a public usage prior to incorporation becomes the property of the new municipality of which it becomes a part, but in case of separation from the municipality the seceding section takes back full ownership of the property which came with it. The decree of union or of dissolution determines all other special conditions. These provisions apply to all cases of joint incorporation (or of dissolution) even though only a quarter or section of the municipality is concerned in the change.[7]

If a change of status affects the territorial limits of one or more

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1 Arrêté No. [illegible], loc. cit., Art. [illegible]

2 Arrêté No. [illegible], loc. cit., Art. [illegible]

3 Ibid., Art. [illegible]

4 See Appendix C.

5 Arrêté No. [illegible], loc. cit., Art. [illegible]

6 Ibid., Art. [illegible]

7 Arrêté No. [illegible], loc. cit., Art. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]'s, the administrative commissions of each must be consulted.[1] In case of any proposed change of municipal status, the Administrator must order a special investigation into the facts in the municipalities concerned if demanded by any municipal council involved or by one third of the electors of the same. He may likewise act upon his own initiative. The decision is by executive decree of the President of the Republic after study of the dossier of inquiry and the recommendations of the administrative commission of the [illegible].[2] 652

In all cases of change of municipal status the pre-existing municipal councils are automatically dissolved and a new election is held.[3]

The territory of the municipality is limited to urban agglomerations in which the break in continuity between the community proper and scattered hamlets or houses is not more than 200 metres, except as otherwise provided in the case of joint incorporation.[4] The delimitation of municipal boundaries is executed by the Department of Public Works at the expense of the municipalities concerned. They are proclaimed by executive decree after advice from the municipal council and the Administrative Commission of the District. A change of name of a municipality is decreed in the same manner.[5]

Composition of Municipal Councils.

Every municipality is governed by an elective municipal council which varies in size in accordance with the following table :—

5	members	in towns up to			300	population.		
6	"	"	"	from	301	to	2000	population.
7	"	"	"	"	2001	to	8000	"
8	"	"	"	"	8001	to	20000	"
9	"	"	"	"	20001	to	40000	"
10	"	"	"	"	40001	to	60000	"
11	"	"	"	"	60001	to	100000	"
12	"	"	"	"	100001	or above[6]		"

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1 Ibid., Art. 4. Each [illegible] has an administrative commission of six members two of whom are appointed by the Administrator, the rest elected by an electoral college consisting of the members and the members of the municipal councils of the [illegible]. The [illegible] and secretary of the [illegible] are ex officio members.

2 Ibid., Art. 5.

3 Ibid., Art. 10.

4 Ibid., Art. 11.

5 Arrêté No. 1019, Jan. 18., Arts. 12 and 13.

6 Ibid., Art. 14.

422. Where there is a religious group or of Armenians, they are
[64-1] entitled to representation on the council by the addition of members over and above the regular number in proportion to their relative numerical importance in the community.[1]

446. The councils are elected for a term of four years and are re-
452. newed as a unit. Municipal elections take place on the third Sunday of May in electoral years.[2]

Basis of Representation.

Proportional religious representation is secured by the apportionment of the council seats among the various religious sects in conformity with their relative numerical strength in the electoral list.[3] Thus it is a fixed ratio based on potential voting strength rather than population figures. The allocation of seats is made by decree of the administrator subject to the approval of the Minister of the Interior. All electors vote for all the positions to be filled in their ward or municipality so that the votes of a majority sect may determine the choice of representatives for minority seats. One seat is reserved for minority seats having at least half but less than a whole electoral quotient. The allocation of seats is effected by the "list system" of proportional representation, the method being applied to registration rather than voting figures.

438. Qualifications for membership in the municipal councils are the same as for a seat in the national assembly as determined by Arrêté No. 1307 of March 10, 1931.[4] Candidates must be Lebanese citizens, at least twenty five years of age, literate, and in the enjoyment of full civil and political rights.[5] Aside from the general restrictions of the electoral law, the municipal law of 1922 expressly disqualifies the following —

1. Those deprived of their franchise.
2. Persons under tutelage or supervision of judicial council.
3. Persons exempted from municipal taxes or aided by any charitable organization.

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1 Loi du 12 Mars 1930, Jour. Off. No. 441, p. 1.

2 Arrêté No. 3000, 18 Dec. 1930, Jour. Off., No. 2, 1931.

3 Arrêté No. 1299, 10 Dec. 1930, Jour. Off., No. 2, 1931, Art. 10.

4 Arrêté No. 1299, loc. cit., Art. 24.

5 Recueil des Actes Administratifs du Haut Commissariat, Organisation [illegible], Reglements, Vol. III, p. 107, Art. 1.

[illegible]

4. Persons failing for two consecutive years to pay state [illegible] or municipal taxes.

5. Domestics attached exclusively to the person.[1]

Likewise, any functionary of either the state or the municipality may not hold office as municipal councilman within the area under his own jurisdiction or in the municipality in which he is employed.[2]

No one may sit in a municipal council and at the same time hold office as administrator, [illegible], or official of either the financial or police services. A successful candidate for municipal councilman who holds one of these positions is given the option of either position but must render his decision within ten days of the proclamation of the results of the election, failing which, he is automatically considered resigned from his administrative post.[3] Likewise, no one may sit in more than one municipal council at a time. In municipalities of more than 300 inhabitants, father and son, father-in-law and son-in-law, and brothers or brothers-in-law may not sit in the same council. If there is no voluntary withdrawal on the part of one of the candidates, the administrator shall declare the younger resigned, or in case of equal age the matter is settled by the drawing of lots at the first meeting of the council.[4] Any councilman who, after his election, is discovered to be ineligible is immediately declared resigned by the administrator. Any councilman charged with a crime or misdemeanor is suspended in the same manner pending decision as to his guilt,[5] but may appeal to the administrative courts.[6]

Dissolution and Suspension.

A municipal council may be dissolved by executive decree. In case of urgency, it may be suspended by the administrator for a period of one month. The suspension may be twice renewed by authorization of the Minister of the Interior. In such cases the [illegible] or some other administrative official is charged with the

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1 Ambl No. 1288, loc. cit., Art. 29.

2 Ibid., Art. 31. Under the Turkish regime qualifications included Turkish nationality, residence in municipality, age of 30 years, full possession of at least 100 Turkish pounds and full possession of civil rights. Excluded were persons condemned to a year's imprisonment or to indefinite prison sentence for an attempt of a foreign power, persons engaged in public undertakings of municipality, bankrupts, persons in military service and bankers. (Young, loc. cit., Vol. I, p. [illegible].

3 Ibid., Art. 32.

4 Ambl I No. 1288, loc. cit., Art. 32.

5 Ibid., Art. 34.

6 Ibid., Art. 35.

[illegible]

438 administration of the municipality.[1] In cases of dissolution or collective resignation a special delegation is named by the President of the Republic, who likewise appoints its president and vice-president, if any. The delegation contains from three to seven members depending upon the importance of the municipality. The duration of such a delegation may not exceed one year. It exercises all the powers of a municipal council but is automatically dissolved when a council is reconstituted.[2]

Electoral Procedure.

438, 444, 449 Municipal electoral procedure and qualifications are regulated by the national electoral law, Arrêté No. 1337 of March 10, 1932, except that residence requirements are interpreted entirely in terms of municipal residence. Suffrage qualifications are the same as for national elections. The electorate consists of all male citizens 21 years of age having their real and principal establishment within the municipality where they must have resided for at least six months. Likewise, they must have conformed with the national census law of March 9, 1932. Absence because of status as minister of a recognized cult, as public functionary, or as soldier of the Syrian Legion, Lebanese Gendarmerie, or French Army, does not disqualify.[3] The following categories are disqualified for the suffrage—

1. Individuals deprived of their civil rights.
2. Individuals permanently deprived from holding public office.

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1 Ibid., Art. 31.

2 Arrêté No. 1338, loc. cit., Art. 31. The provisions for dissolution and administration by an appointed Commission have been widely used as a threat by the Government over a period of nine years among a total of only 148 municipalities. Although the tenure of such commissions is limited to one year, there is nothing to prevent the renewal of members or the appointment of a new commission. This seems to have been done to a considerable extent and has led to the conviction, commonly held, that the power of dissolution has been used for political purposes rather than because of administrative inefficiency or irregularities. It is widely held that consecutive administration has been exercised to and continued in many cases, because of fear that elections would bring into power an administration hostile to the central government or at least not so completely under its control. While it might be claimed that circumstances were such that no election could be depended upon to put in power a council of requisite ability, the fact that not of 96 dissolutions or removals are addressed to 31 of the cadres of dissolution, although responsibility is required by law, lends color to the charge. (See Appendix).

3 Arrêté No. 1337, loc. cit., Art. 31. Under the Turkish regime without qualification, save included Turkish nationality, age of at least 21 years, possession of full civil and personal rights, freedom from sentence for crime, and payment of at least the Turkish property to vote. (Young, loc. cit., Vol. I, p. 72).

[illegible]

1. Individuals condemned for a crime or infamous offence involving a correctional penalty. Considered as infamous are theft, swindling, abuse of confidence, public outrage of decency, habitual excitation of minors to debauchery, vagabondage, and simple bankruptcy. §33, §44, §47

4. Individuals condemned to imprisonment for crime.

5. Individuals under judicial interdiction.

6. Insolvents not condemned for bankruptcy. Disqualification for this category lasts for three years from declaration of insolvency.

7. Individuals condemned to imprisonment or more severe sentence for any violation of the electoral laws.[1]

A list of qualified voters known as the "electoral list" is drawn §32, §44 up by an appointed Registration Commission[2] and is revised annually from supplementary lists furnished by the mobilities and presidents of municipalities. Upon the publication of this list ten days are allowed for the presentation of claims of error which are decided by the Registration Commission with right of appeal only on points of law. No one may be inscribed on the electoral list of more than one voting district. In case of duplicate registration through error the elector may choose which residence he desires to establish provided he fulfills the qualifications before the final closing of the electoral lists. All demands for such changes must be accompanied by a demand for the removal of the name from the former list.[3]

The electors are convoked by decree of the President of the Republic issued at least fifteen days before the election. In no case may the elections last more than seven days. Balloting always commences on a Sunday but may run for several consecutive days. The number of days, place, and time of voting are decreed by the administration.[4] The polls must remain open at least six consecutive hours in municipalities of more than 500 inhabitants or, in case of a single day and hours of voting, at least nine consecutive hours. If a second balloting is necessary, the electors are automatically convoked for the following Sunday and such succeeding days as were provided in the original decree of convocation. The administration is responsible for the publication of the necessary notices.[5]

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1 Ibid., Art. 15.
2 A permanent commission constituted under the national electoral law.
3 Ibid. the 1932 Law, cit., Art. 17.
4 Ibid. the 1932 Law, cit., Art. 18.
5 Ibid., Art. 20.

[illegible]

LEA 444 When a municipal council is reduced by vacancies to three fourths of its normal membership a supplementary election is held within two months of the last vacancy, unless it occurs within six months of the next regular election. In this case a supplementary election is not held unless the membership is reduced to less than one half its normal number. If elected by wards, the supplementary election is held only in the wards concerned.[1]

The councillors are elected by direct universal manhood suffrage on the general ticket plan (*scrutin de liste*). However, a municipality if composed of several distinct and separated communities, as in the case of joint incorporation, or if possessing a population of more than 5000, may be divided into electoral districts or wards, each electing a number of councillors proportional to the number of inscribed electors in the ward. In no case shall such a ward have less than two members.[2] Division into wards is made by the administrative commission of the district, the municipal council concerned, or the electors themselves.[3] The administrator divides the municipality or wards into voting precincts (*bureaux de vote*), each of which votes on the general ticket of the entire municipality or ward of which it is a part.[4] In each precinct the administrator designates the polling place.[5] He likewise appoints a president for each voting bureau or precinct. The bureau president alone has police powers within the polls and no armed force may enter except at his request.[6] The bureau president must be named at least five days before the election. He is assisted by from two to four "assesseurs" who must be chosen from different religious sects represented in the precinct. Half of the assessors are appointed by the bureau president, the remainder are chosen by the electors present at the opening of the polls from among those of their own number who can read and write. One or two secretaries may be appointed having only a consultative voice in the voting bureau.[7] The bureau pre-

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1 Ibid., Art. 36.

2 Arrêté No. 1386, Ier. ch., Art. 15.

3 Ibid., Art. 16.

4 Ibid., Art. 17.

5 Arrêté No. 1387, Ier. ch., Art. 45.

6 Ibid., Art. 46.

7 Arrêté No. 1387, Ier. ch., Art. 46. The provision for the selection of half of the assessors by the electors at the opening of the polls has not prevented change of government control of the electoral machinery. These assessors are chosen by custom or party agreement, with party leaders, the armed decision being made by the bureau president. Obviously it would be comparatively easy under this system for the government to control the counting procedure.

ident and at least half of the assessors must be present throughout all the electoral operations. This electoral board or voting bureau has provisional jurisdiction over all questions arising out of the conduct of the elections. All claims and decisions must be recorded together with the reasons motivating the judgement.[1]

The bureau secretary is provided with an official copy of the electoral list. No one may vote whose name does not appear upon this list except such persons as may present a decision of the Registration Commission issued subsequently to the preparation of the list.[2] The voting of such elector is attested on the official list by the signature or initials of the secretary opposite the name of the elector.[3]

The ballot box has a single opening for the admission of the ballots. At the opening of the polls the box is closed and locked with two locks one key being retained by the bureau president, the other by the oldest of the assessors chosen by the electors.[4] Each voter presents his official certificate of identity (carte d'identité) to the secretary who checks the name against the electoral list. The reverse of the identity paper is then stamped with an indication of the precinct and the date. The secretary then announces the voter's name and the latter presents his folded ballot to the bureau president who deposits it in the ballot box. No official ballots are provided, the voter writing his own ballot on any piece of white paper. Ballots may be prepared by a candidate or groups of candidates and distributed outside the polls. The only restrictions are that they must not be on colored paper or bear any other external distinctive marks.[5]

Upon the closing of the polls the count is made by the bureau officials unless the number of ballots is more than three hundred. If this be the case a number of tellers may be appointed from among the literate electors present who shall be distributed at counting tables having at least four tellers each. If various candidates or

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1 Ibid., Art. 36.

2 Ibid., Art. 32.

3 Ibid., Art. 33.

4 Arrêté No. 1957, loc. cit., Art. 34.

5 Ibid., Art. 35. Even if the color restriction were rigorously enforced, or there is no uniformity of size and shape of the ballots prepared for candidates it is not difficult to determine the designation of a man's vote for a mere glance at the ballot which he customarily carries in his hand on entering the polls. Under the provisions of the Turkish law the voter placed his ballot in an envelope which was dropped, sealed, into the ballot box. (Young, loc. cit., Vol. I, p. 70).

lists of candidates have been presented they have the right to designate the additional tellers who shall then be distributed equally among the tables as far as possible. Upon the opening of the ballot box the total number of ballots is ascertained and checked against the official list. If the total is more or less than the vote recorded on the list, a minute is made to this effect. The bureau president then distributes the ballots to the different counting tables. One of the tellers reads each ballot in a loud voice, then passing it to another teller. The vote is recorded on specially prepared counting sheets. The electors are entitled to be present at the count and to circulate about the tables. If they challenge any of the proceedings, the bureau president and his assessors expect the operations.[1]

Blank ballots, those not bearing sufficient designation or in which the voter may be known, those of colored paper or bearing any external mark of identification, and those bearing any remarks injurious to the candidates or the people are not included in the count but are attached to the procès-verbal.[2] Also excluded are any votes for candidates who have failed to comply with the regulations governing declaration of candidatures.[3]

Immediately after the count the result is announced by the bureau president, and the ballots, other than those attached to the procès-verbal, are burned in the presence of the electors.[4] When more than one voting precinct exists within an electoral circumscription, the proclamation of the result is made by the president of the central bureau to whom the various other bureau presidents must bring the procès-verbal with attached ballots and the official check list.[5] A summary procès-verbal is prepared at the central bureau and forwarded to the Ministry of the Interior and to the Registration Commission. Definitive announcement of the results is made by the Registration Commission after checking the returns.[6] The

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1 Arrêté No. 1307, loc. cit., Art. 34. Likewise, the check provided in permitting the electors to watch the count may be evaded by filling the urnes with each's own following. With police power only in the hands of the appointed bureau president, if he so desires, it is quite possible for him to determine the completion of the ballots.

2 Ibid., Art. 36.

3 Ibid., Art. 46.

4 The provision for the burning of the ballots immediately after the count would seem to remove the incompatibility of election officials. It is perhaps a question whether it is a wise procedure for an among a people who have not yet had much experience with electoral procedure. Even in countries more tried in the machinery of democratic government, the possibility of a recount by different officials has been found valuable.

5 Arrêté No. 1307, loc. cit., Art. 38.

6 Ibid., Art. 46.

electoral operations may be challenged by any elector or any candidate. The appeal must be presented at the office of the administrator within five days of the balloting. A receipt must be given therefor. This appeal is transmitted with the opinion of the administrator to the Ministry of the Interior for submission to the Council of State. A decision, from which no appeal lies, must be rendered within one month. If the President of the Republic finds that the conditions and forms prescribed by the electoral law have not been complied with he must denounce the elections to the Council of State within one month of the elections.[1] 439 446

Organization and Procedure of Council.

A municipal council may adopt fixed dates for its meetings or may meet merely on call of its president or mayor.[2] In either case, the summons must state the order of the day and the subjects for discussion. The council may concern itself only with those topics cited in the docket. Calling of a meeting is mandatory upon the written request of the administrator or of one third of the members of the council.[3] 432

A written summons must be addressed to each councilman at least three days before the scheduled meeting. In cases of urgency, this period may be reduced to twenty-four hours in which case the council decides at the opening of the meeting whether the matter at hand is sufficiently urgent to warrant such a summons. Further, in such cases, the administrator may upon his own initiative or upon the request of a councilman require a second deliberation upon the same subject. Two copies of the summons, the schedule of meetings, and the order of the day must be transmitted to the [illegible] who forwards one to the administrator. They must likewise be recorded in the council minutes under penalty of nullification.[4]

The mayor and assistant mayors, if any, are appointed by the central authorities from among the council members. The other members rank in accordance with the date of their election, or, the date being the same, in accordance with the size of their electoral vote. Where these are still inconclusive, they rank in accordance with seniority of age.[5]

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1 Arrêté No. 1187, loc. cit., Art. 47, as amended by Arrêté No. 1010 of June 5, 1925, Jour. Off. No. 141, p. 5.

2 Arrêté No. 1108, loc. cit., Art. 34. The former practice is more common among the larger cities, now among the smaller ones.

3 Ibid., Arts. 35 & 36.

4 Arrêté No. 1108, loc. cit., Art. 36.

5 Ibid., Art. 38.

438 The meetings of the council are private. The administrator, kaimmakam, and French counsellor are *ex officio* members.[1] A quorum consists of one half the membership. If upon a second convocation, a quorum is still lacking, the deliberations are valid regardless of the number in attendance. If the lack of a quorum at the first meeting is due to the non-participation of members personally interested or interested as agents in the matter under consideration, the deliberations may proceed.[2] Councillors absent from three successive meetings without satisfactory reason may be dismissed by the administrator after he has called upon them for an explanation. They may appeal within ten days to the administrative courts.[3] Resignations are addressed to the administrator or the kaimmakam and are effective upon acknowledgement thereof. Failing acknowledgement, a new resignation may be despatched by registered mail and becomes automatically effective one month from the date of mailing.[4]

Decisions of the council are determined by majority rule. In case of a tie the mayor has the determining voice, except in secret balloting. A roll call is mandatory upon the request of at least two members, the names and votes to be recorded in the minutes. All votes on nominations or appointment must be by secret ballot. If no candidate secures a majority on the second ballot, the third ballot determines by plurality and in case of a tie the oldest candidate prevails.[5]

The mayor presides at council meetings and he alone has regulatory authority and may eject troublesome members.[6] In his absence the assistant mayor or oldest member presides. If the mayor has resigned or been suspended or dismissed, he is replaced by a temporary successor appointed by executive decree.[7] At the session devoted to the consideration of the budget, the oldest member presides, except in those cases where the Administrator presents the budget, when the mayor himself presides. Whoever presents the budget may participate in the discussion but must retire before the vote thereon. The minutes of this session are transmitted directly to the Ministry of the Interior.[8]

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1 Ibid., Art. 36.
2 Ibid., Art. 37.
3 Ibid., Art. 44.
4 Arrêté No. 1338, loc. cit., Art. 42.
5 Ibid., Art. 39.
6 Ibid., Art. 38.
7 Ibid., Art. 40.
8 Arrêté No. 1338, loc. cit., Art. 43.

One or more secretaries are elected by the council.[1] They are responsible for the minutes but do not participate in the deliberations. Provision has been made for the eventual merging of the offices of secretary and municipal treasurer. In small municipalities the functions of secretary are frequently entrusted to the local schoolmaster. The minutes must be kept in both Arabic and French,[2] wherever possible, and an abstract of the minutes must be posted at the municipal building within eight days of the council meetings.[3] Copies of the abstract must be transmitted to the administrator and the kaimakam. Inspection of the minutes is open to all inhabitants or taxpayers, together with the right to copy them in whole or in part, including the budgets and accounts.[4]

Powers of Council.

The council passes on all the affairs of the municipality and acts in an advisory capacity to the central authorities upon their request or when required by law. It may likewise record its opinion on any matter of local interest. It inspects the budget and accounts of the mayor and municipal treasurer. By authorization of the Minister of the Interior it may communicate with other municipalities on matters of common interest.[5]

Decisions of the council may be divided into three categories:— (a) those having executory character without specific approval of the central authorities; (b) those having executory character only after approval from the central authorities; and (c) those of a purely advisory nature. Decisions in the first category are executory thirty days after receipt by the administrator. However, during this time they may be vetoed by the administrator for violation of the law. Likewise, the administrator may suspend execution for a further period of fifteen days. In cases of urgency, the administrator may order immediate execution which gives the decision executory character upon the expiration of the fifteen day delay required for the presentation of protests and appeals. The following subjects[6] fall within this category:—

1. Methods of administration of communal properties.
2. Conditions of contracts for lease or rent for a period not exceeding nine years for other properties.

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1 Ibid., Art. 42.
2 Ibid., Art. 36. This provision is not generally enforced.
3 Ibid., Art. 43.
4 Ibid., Art. 42.
5 Arrêté No. 1208, *loc. cit.*, Art. 45.
6 Ibid., Art. 47.

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4.32 3. The acquisition of immovable property when the total cost, including all other acquisitions made in the same financial year, does not exceed one tenth of the ordinary revenues.

4. Projects for major repairs to or maintenance when the total expense of all such expenditures for the fiscal year does not exceed one fifth of the ordinary revenues, nor, in any case, exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds Syrian.

5. The maintenance of public buildings.

6. The appropriation to municipal use of municipal property which has not been used for such purposes.

7. The acceptance of gifts and legacies received without charge, condition, or chargeable designation, provided the gift or legacy is not subject to reclamation by the families. The mayor, by right of conservation, may accept such gifts or legacies before the deliberation of the council whose decision shall have retroactive force as from the date of original acceptance.[1]

Within the second category, requiring the approval of the Ministry of the Interior before execution, fall the larger part of municipal council functions. Among the more important of these are the following :—[2]

1. The municipal budget.

2. Municipal taxes.

3. The tariffs and regulations for the collection of all municipal revenues.

4. Special taxes and loans; for the latter the further approval of the High Commissioner being required.

5. Conditions of lease or rental of municipal property for periods exceeding 18 years in the case of rural property and nine years in the case of all other property.

6. The alienation or exchange of municipal property.

7. The acquisition of immovable property, new construction or reconstruction in whole or in part, or plans for major

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1 Arrêté No. 1338, *loc. cit.*, Art. 82.
2 *Ibid.*, Art. 48.

expenditures and maintenances exceeding the fiscal limits 4.62 etc.

9. Change in use of public property already utilized in the public service.

9. Any change in the conditions or status of public roads, highways, gardens, market-places, shooting and race courses, etc.

10. Acceptance or refusal of gifts or legacies bearing any charge or conditions or with power of substitution.

11. Establishment, change, or suppression of markets other than simple provision markets.

12. Price-fixing for certain necessities as bread, flour, meat, butter, milk, oil, vegetables, fish, wood, charcoal, and ice.[1]

At any time the central authorities may call upon the council for an advisory opinion and the law specifically calls for such action with regard to the following subjects —

1. Projects of alignment and leveling of the grand highways falling within the boundaries of a municipality.

2. Creation of charitable bureaus and their regulation.

3. Budgets and accounts of municipal charitable establishments created by private donations; authorization for purchase, alienation, transfer, borrowing, exchange, or pleading demanded by such organizations and the acceptance of legacies or gifts to the same.

If the council fails to give its opinion after having been formally requested therefor, action may proceed without it.[2]

Besides voting the budget, the council passes on the accounts of the municipality. Detailed regulations for municipal accounting and its supervision are provided by the Ministries of Interior and Finance.[3]

A municipal council is forbidden to make any proclamation or to express its views on the political, religious, or administrative systems. Any act or deliberation in violation of this prohibition is

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1 Loi du 4 Juillet 1917, Jour. Off., No. F. 302, p. 4.

2 Arrêté No. 1288, loc. cit., Art. 48.

3 Ibid., Art. 50.

automatically null and void without necessity of announcement and without possibility to any sanctions which may be determined by the government.[1] Such cases have resulted in the dissolution of an entire council or the dismissal of individual members.[2]

Automatically null and void are any deliberations of the council upon any subject foreign to its powers or taken outside of a regularly convoked meeting of the council. Likewise, any deliberations in violation of the laws and regulations are null and void. Nullification for these reasons is susceptible of appeal to the administrative courts.[3]

Status of Mayors

Each municipality is headed by a president of the council or mayor, appointed by the President of the Republic for a period of one year from among the members of the municipal council. In municipalities having at least eight councillors the mayor is assisted by a vice-president or assistant mayor (two in municipalities of over 25,000 inhabitants) who is appointed in the same manner and for the same period as the president. Both officers are eligible for reappointment.[4] In municipalities of 25,000 and above, the Administrator or the Intendant is charged with the functions of the mayor.[5]

In the absence of the mayor he is replaced by the vice-president or, where there is none, by the oldest member of the council. If the mayor resigns or is suspended or dismissed, he is replaced by a temporary successor appointed by the national president.[6] After being given an opportunity for written reply to the charges against him, the mayor may be suspended or removed by decree of the President. The decree must be motivated but there is no recourse. Suspensive power is in the hands of the President alone except in cases where the municipal officer has been indicted for crime when the administrator may suspend, subject to immediate reference to the central authorities.[7] In case of refusal or failure of the mayor to carry out any of his prescribed functions, the administrator may act or appoint a special delegate to carry out the prescribed duties.[8]

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1 Arrêté No. 1208, loc. cit., Art. 51.
2 See Appendix B.
3 Arrêté No. 1208, loc. cit., Art. 52.
4 Ibid., Arts. 34 & 36.
5 Ibid., Art. 35.
6 Arrêté No. 1208, loc. cit., Art. 40.
7 Ibid., Art. 41.
8 Ibid., Arts. 42 & 43.

Resignation of the mayor or assistant mayors is made directly to the President and becomes effective upon acceptance thereby, or, in default thereof, one month after the despatch of a new resignation by registered mail. The incumbents must carry on their functions until their successors have been appointed.[1] 6.66

The mayor, assistant mayors, and municipal councillors serve without pay but are entitled to any actual expenses incurred in carrying out a special mandate. In municipalities of 5,000 inhabitants and above, the mayor may be voted a representation allowance from the ordinary resources of the municipality.[2]

Powers of Mayor.

If the mayor deems it necessary for the welfare of the service to delegate some of his functions to members of the council, he can only do so with the approval of the assistant mayors and of the Minister of the Interior. However, in no case may the administrator or lawmaker delegate any of his functions when serving as municipal executive.[3] No government functionary belonging to the services of finance, forests, post and telegraph, or control of public establishments may serve as either mayor or assistant mayor. Likewise, no one employed by the mayor may be appointed as assistant mayor.[4] If the personal interests of the mayor or acting-mayor should prove to be in conflict with the general welfare, the President designates some other member of the council to act for the municipality in justice or in contract.[5]

The mayor appoints, with power of suspension and removal, all municipal employees for whom the laws or regulations have not fixed a special mode of appointment.[6] All such appointments must, however, receive the approval of the administrator, with the exception of labor employed by the day.[7]

When awarding contracts on behalf of the municipality, the mayor is assisted by two councillors chosen by the council, or, in default, chosen from the official list in order of ranking. The municipal treasurer is included in all meetings for this purpose and is

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1 Arabic Dec. 1298, loc. cit., Art. 42.
2 Ibid., Art. 44. Under the Turkish regime the mayor received a salary to be provided for the municipal budget. (Young, loc. cit., Vol. 2, p. 72).
3 Ibid., Art. 36. A memoir to the unlimited powers of delegation of the mayors of French cities.
4 Ibid., Art. 37.
5 Ibid., Art. 38.
6 Ibid., Art. 45.
7 Ibid., Art. 46.

cases of contracts for public works, the Director of Public Works is likewise included. Decision is taken by majority vote of the mayor and two assistants, the other members acting only in an advisory capacity but with the right to demand the inclusion of their advice in the written minute of the contract.[1]

Subject to the control of the council and the central authorities already outlined, the mayor is charged with a large variety of functions. As in France, he acts in the dual capacity of head of the municipal government and agent of the central government. The more important of his duties under the first category are the following:[2]

1. The conservation and administration of municipal properties.
2. Administration of revenues and supervision of accounts.
3. Preparation of the budget.
4. Direction of public works.
5. Supervision of municipal highways.
6. Signing of contracts and leases for the municipality and adjudications concerning public works.
7. Signing of all acts of sale, exchange, apportionment, acceptance of gifts and legacies or other acquisitions, etc.
8. Regulation of burial procedure.
9. Execution of all decisions of municipal council.

As an agent of the central government and under the supervision of the Ministry of the Interior, the mayor is charged with the publication and execution of the laws and regulations, with all measures for general security not entrusted by the laws to the police services, and with the execution of any special functions provided by law or regulations.[3]

The mayor may issue orders giving effect to local measures concerning the objects entrusted to his vigilance and authority and orders publishing new laws and police regulations and calling the citizens to their observance.[4] In his character as agent of the central

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1 Arrêté, No. 1308, Art. 46.
2 Ibid., Art. 47.
3 Ibid., Arts. 48, 49, 50.
4 Ibid., Art. 51.

police service, the mayor issues orders having the character of police regulations. The most important of these concern the following :—

1. Regulation of everything which may affect free and undisturbed passage in the public streets, as destruction of dangerous structures, danger from falling articles, obstruction of passage, etc.

2. Maintenance of public order through avoidance of quarrelling, rioting, troublesome assemblages, nocturnal disturbances.

3. Maintenance of order on all occasions of public assemblage.

4. Precautions for General rites as affecting public order.

5. Inspection of weights and measures, and honesty of such transactions.

6. Precautionary and relief measures at times of public catastrophe or fires, floods, epidemics, and accidents of all sorts.

7. Provisional disposal of insane persons who may threaten public safety or morals.

8. Precautions against and relief for depredations by straying or wild animals.

Arrêtés issued by a mayor must be despatched immediately to the administrator who forwards them to the Minister of the Interior with his comments thereon. If they contain permanent regulations, they are not definitive until approved by the Minister. All other arrêtés are executory one fortnight after their despatch to the administrator. The Minister may annul or may suspend execution; in cases of urgency he may authorize immediate execution.[2]

Such arrêtés are not binding until they have been brought to the attention of the parties concerned, either through ordinary publication as in the case of general ordinances or by individual notification in other cases.[3]

Every municipality not enjoying the services of the State Police may have one or more municipal guards. They are nominated by the mayor for approval and commission by the administrator whose

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1 Arrêté No. 1288, loc. cit., Art. 11.
2 Ibid., Art. 12.
3 Ibid., Art. 13.

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§ 55 decision must be rendered within one month. They may be suspended by the mayor for a period of one month, but may be dismissed only by the administrators. They are responsible for the enforcement of municipal regulations and police orders through reports to the mayor, but have no authority to make arrests. Failure to comply with municipal regulations may result in judicial process with final enforcement by the regular police.[1]

Aspects of Legal Personality

A municipality may be declared legally responsible by decree of the President on advice of the Administrative Courts for damages resulting from crimes or misconduct committed by violence upon its territory through riots, or armed bands, whether against persons or public or private property. The damages shall be distributed over all the domiciled inhabitants of the responsible municipality by a tax specially prepared by the Director of Finance.[2] If during a council by the inhabitants of more than one village or municipality the damages shall be distributed over all those responsible, therefor in proportions to be determined by the Minister of Finance.[3] These provisions are not applicable when the municipality can prove that all measures within its power had been taken to prevent the incident; when the mayor does not have the control of the local police; or when the damages are the result of acts of war.[4] The responsible municipality has full recourse against the authors and accomplices of the disorder.[5]

The sale of movable or immovable municipal property may be authorized or decreed of any creditor bearing executory title by order of the Minister of the Interior who also determines the form of sale.[6] The Council sits on all legal actions initiated or sustained by the municipality. The mayor may, prior to such action, take steps to conserve or prevent forfeiture.[7] No municipality may initiate action in justice without authorization of the Administration. It must first prove a good right and sufficient interest. The Administrator must render his decision within two months, failing which the municipality may proceed.[8]

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1 Arrêté No. 1286, Art. 45., Art. 76.
2 Ibid., Art. 77.
3 Ibid., Art. 78.
4 Ibid., Art. 79.
5 Ibid., Art. 80.
6 Ibid., Art. 81.
7 Ibid., Art. 84.
8 Ibid., Art. 85.

6.56 No judicial action other than possessory may be instituted against a municipality except when the claimant has previously presented a properly authenticated memorial to the Administration. Judicial action may not be initiated until one month after the date of receipt of such a memorial without prejudice to acts of conservation. The presentation of the petition interrupts any prescription or forfeiture if it is followed by a demand in justice within three months. The administration immediately transmits such petitions to the mayor with a request that the council be convoked for deliberation thereon.[1]

Obligatory Provisions.

Municipal expenditures are obligatory or optional. The former may be written into the budget by the administrative and control of the following —[2]

1. Maintenance of a municipal building or rooms used for that purpose.
2. Payment of demandable debts.
3. Expenses of municipal administration, salaries of secretary, treasurer, and other employees.
4. Expenses of maintaining, cleaning, and lighting the streets.
5. Expenses of establishing and maintenance of plans for aligning and leveling the streets.
6. Cost of subscription to and proper care of the Official Journals of the Republic.
7. Portion of expenses of State Police allocated to municipality in the State budget.
8. Rent, cost of furnishing, lighting, and heating of posts of gendarmerie.
9. Any expenses incurred through necessity for the administration to act owing to failure of local authorities to perform their functions and in general any expenses charged to municipalities by the dispositions of any law or regulation.

All other expenditures are optional. The detailed regulation of municipal accounts, budgets, and contracts is provided by special articles of the central government.[3]

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1 Arrêté No. 1205, loc. cit., Art. 36.
2 Ibid., Arts. 38, 39, 40.
3 Ibid., Art. 41.

B. THE GOVERNMENT OF BEIRUT

425 Upon the establishment of the mandatory regime, the government of Beirut was functioning under a municipal council, half of whom had been elected in 1913. Although their tenure of office had expired in 1918, they were still functioning, as no new elections had been held. Partly on this ground and also because of the objection that the council as constituted did not satisfactorily represent the various religious sects, the council was dissolved in 1920 and an administrative commission appointed.[1] Municipal government was still being carried on under the provisions of the Ottoman Vilayet Municipal Law of October 5, 1877. In 1922 this regime was replaced by the new municipal code promulgated by Arrêté No. 1328 of March 19 1922.[2]

In 1924 the government appointed a commission to study the special problems of administration arising out of the fact that Beirut was the capital of the Lebanon and the seat of the French High Commission, the largest city in the country, and composed of a highly heterogeneous population. This commission proposed the reorganization of the Beirut administrative machinery under a special charter differing in several respects from the general municipal code. This proposal was adopted and the Beirut Municipal Law was promulgated on July 30, 1924 as Arrêté No. 2671.[3] In its general outlines the new law follows the principles of the general code of 1922. The points of difference alone will be treated in the following pages.

Status of Mayor.

The municipality of Beirut had always been classified as one of the principal administrative divisions of the Lebanon, ranking as a sandjak under the earlier laws and as a district under the reorgani-

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1 Arrêté No. 1455, July 21, 1920; Recueil des Arrêtés et Décisions de la Zone Ouest, Gouvernement du Liban, Beyrouth, 1921, p. 36.

2 Supra, p. 5.

3 Journ. Off., No. 7, 1924, pp. 3-4.

union elected under Decree-Law No. 9 of February 8, 1982.[1] Under the new municipal charter the administrator became the mayor or president of the municipal council,[2] a position which had been elective under the preceding regime.[3] 0-02

The Mayor of Beirut has final authority in all matters of appointment and dismissal from the municipal services.[4] he receives the resignations of municipal councillors[5] or assistant-mayors.[6] he has power to dismiss any councillor who, after election, is found to be ineligible[7] or who fails to comply with the law concerning attendance at council meetings.[8] On other local matters functions which ordinarily fall to the administrator, in the case of Beirut are exercised directly by the central authorities. For example, the Minister of the Interior may require a second deliberation of matters brought before the council at a special meeting on grounds of urgency.[9] he receives directly the records of all council meetings.[10] no contracts of the mayor are executory until approved by the Minister.[11] any expenses not provided for in the budget must receive his approval.[12] and the services and accounts of the municipality are open to inspection and verification by his agents at any time.[13]

The mayor receives a salary from the central government the amount of which must be inscribed in the municipal budget and paid in to the national treasury.[14]

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1 Supra, pp. 1-2.

2 Arrêté No. 1971, loc. cit., Art. 2. The arrangement automatically gives Beirut a certain degree of increased autonomy inasmuch as certain matters which in the ordinary municipality must be submitted to the administrator of the District come within the competence of the Mayor of Beirut. In the same way it brings the city more directly in touch with the central administration as all matters in the higher authorities goes directly to the Ministry of the Interior.

3 Arrêté No. 1400, Rec. S. G., loc. cit., p. 27.

4 Arrêté No. 1971, loc. cit., Art. 11. Cf. Supra, p. 17.

5 Ibid., Art. 11. Cf. Supra, p. 12.

6 Ibid., Art. 46.

7 Ibid., Art. 12. Cf. Supra, p. 5.

8 Ibid., Art. 27. Cf. Supra, p. 12.

9 Ibid., Art. 23. Cf. Supra, p. 13.

10 Ibid., Art. 30. Cf. Supra, p. 12.

11 Ibid., Art. 50. Cf. Supra, pp. 13-14.

12 Ibid., Art. 44.

13 Ibid., Art. 48.

14 Ibid., Art. 33. He is the only mayor receiving a salary in his capacity as municipal president.

Composition of the Council

4.02 The constitution of the Beirut municipal council differs in several respects from those of other municipalities. In the first place, it has a larger membership in order to secure representation for the many sects represented in its constituency. Originally constituted with fourteen elected members, it was enlarged by Arrêté No. 8627 of April 21, 1938, to contain 30 elected members.[1] The seats are distributed among the different sects as follows —

5 Sunni Moslems	1 Druze or Druse
3 Maronites	1 Representative of minority sects
3 Greek Orthodox	4 Representatives of foreigners, (nationals of states members of the League of Nations, or of the United States).

The members of the council are elected by direct universal suffrage — all male inhabitants of majority having the qualifications required by the national electoral law,[2] except that no distinction is made on the basis of nationality or sect.[3] By amendment in 1939, this provision was changed so that the Lebanese members are elected by their own nationals, the foreign members being elected separately by the inhabitants of foreign nationality.[4] In actual practice

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1 Journ. Off., No. 9, 1938, p. 6.

2 Arrêté No. 3471, loc. cit., Arts. 4 & 5.

3 The provision for the representation of foreigners in the municipal council was strongly opposed in the representative chamber on the ground that there was no precedent for such action, that foreigners had no right to participate in the internal affairs of the country, and that it would serve no useful purpose. The arguments supporting it, although in debate said to be typical of the drafting committee, were: (1) that the foreign communities were deeply rooted in the country and that, being subjected to municipal taxation, and the contributions having been considerable, they were entitled to a voice in matters of purely municipal concern; (2) that their participation would encourage the interest and cooperation of foreign residents in the development of the city; (3) that their presence on the council would strengthen the financial credit of the municipality; and (4) that it might aid in overcoming the world of a mandate for a greater degree of self-government or withdrawal by a withdrawal without formal treaties. In the original draft it was proposed to have two French members, one American, and one from the other foreign groups. As adopted, the law provided for two French members and one from the other groups. By Arrêté No. 8627 of April 21, 1938, this was changed to provide for four foreign members, not more than two of whom should represent the same national group. As no elections have yet been held under the new law, the city having been governed by an appointed commission (infra, p. 25, n. 4), the foreign members have been appointed by the President of the Republic upon the recommendation of the Council of State. In actual practice the foreign members have been appointed from the following national groups: French, English, and Italian.

4 Arrêté No. 3541, March 6, 1939, Journ. Off., No. 308 and Arrêté No. 3471, loc. cit.

no elections have been held under the new law, the council having been dissolved in 1929 and a commission appointed, which has been renewed annually since that date. Members of the foreign diplomatic or consular corps and any persons in their employ are ineligible for election to the municipal council.[1]

Procedure of the Council.

If the council is reduced by vacancies to twelve members, including the mayor, a new election must be held within one month, unless the next regular election would occur within six months, when a subsidiary election is held only if the council has lost six of its members.[2]

In case the council is dissolved, it is replaced by a special delegation composed of five members, only one of whom may be of foreign nationality. This delegation exercises all the powers of the council except that of deliberating on the municipal budget, taxes, or loans. In such cases of dissolution the government must call an election within three months.[3]

The council must meet at least once every two weeks with special meetings on call of the mayor.[4] A quorum consists of eight members. If a quorum is lacking due to the ineligibility of at least five members owing to personal interest in the matter under deliberation, the council may proceed providing at least six members are present. All voting, except for nominations and appointments, is by roll call and must be recorded in the minutes.[5]

Powers of the Council.

The Beirut council is invested with all the powers appertaining to the ordinary municipal councils under the general code and in addition is empowered (1) to fix the tariff for public conveyances of all kinds, (2) to make provision for the poor and (3) to pass on

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1 Arrêté No. 3071, loc. cit., Art. 4.

2 Ibid., Art. 17. Cf. Supra, p. 15.

3 Ibid., Art. 18. This article has been practically nullified by having the elections placed by enactment of the Chamber of Deputies instead of by administrative decree under the authority of the municipal law. Thus the postponement of new election within three months has been credited with a practical suspension of popular participation in municipal government by the expedient of repeatedly postponing the elections. The most recent postponement was in May, 1931.

4 Ibid., Art. 22.

5 Ibid., Art. 28.

6.56 all projects of construction, expansion, [illegible] demolition which must be submitted to the council in the interest of public safety and hygiene. The decisions in these matters are subject to veto by the central government.[1] Likewise the council is submitted to supervision of all public services of the city, its deliberations on these matters not having executory character until approved by the central government.[2]

Publication or veto of any act of the council follows the same procedure as in the general code except that all references to the administrator, who in this case is the mayor, are transferred directly to the President of the Republic.[3]

In contrast to the provisions of the general code, the Beirut charter provides that the assistant mayors shall be elected by the council for a period of two years and are eligible for reelection. Their election takes place the first week of April. In case of either office falling vacant, a new officer is elected for the duration of his predecessor's term.[4] The assistant mayors serve without pay.[5]

Budgetary Procedure.

The annual budget must be voted by the council before the 30th of November. It is not executory until approved by the Ministry of the Interior. If not approved before the beginning of the new fiscal year, the budget of the preceding year continues to serve as the basis for fiscal operations until the new budget comes into force.[6] No expenses unprovided for in the budget may be incurred without the express approval of the Minister. Likewise no deductions may be made from the reserve for contingencies without similar approval.[7]

The final accounts for the year must be reported and explained to the council in February and after examination and approval are forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for audit. They must be published in the Official Journal, likewise the budget and the accounts for the first semester.[8]

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1 Arrêté No. 2672, loc. cit., Art. 39
2 Ibid., Art. 40.
3 Ibid., Art. 41, cf. Supra, p. 36.
4 Ibid., Art. 42. Cf. Supra, p. 36.
5 Ibid., Art. 43.
6 Ibid., Art. 44.
7 Ibid., Art. 45.
8 Ibid., Art. 47. An examination of the Official Journal shows that this provision has not been observed.

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The management of the budget and the accounting system must [illegible] follow the regulations of the central government. All municipal services and accounts are open at all times to inspection and verification by the agents.[1]

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1 Arrêté No. [illegible], loc. cit., Art. 48.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

448 Until 1938 the administration of autonomous towns and villages of the Lebanon was carried on under the provisions of the Ottoman Vilayet Law of November 8, 1864, and January 21, 1871.[1] On January 13, 1938, a new code was promulgated under the title *Loi des Moukhtars*,[2] which forms the present basis of village organization and administration.

Under this law every community of at least fifty inhabitants is administered by a moukhtar and a council of elders.[3] Under the law of 1938, as under the Turkish regime, these officials were elected but by Décret-Loi No. 3 of February 8, 1938, provision is made for their appointment by the Minister of the Interior upon the nomination of the administrator of the district.[4]

Composition of Council of Elders

449 [446] The councils are composed of from two to six members under the presidency of the moukhtar. There are two members in villages of less than 300 inhabitants, four in villages having from 300 to 1500, six in towns of more than 1500.[5] In towns of more than 2500, the quarters are organized separately with their own moukhtar and council. New quarters may be constituted only by decree of the Minister of the Interior.[6]

Tenure of Office

450 451 The moukhtar and councillors hold office for a period of four years and are eligible for reelection or reappointment.[7] The candidates must be registered voters in accordance with the provisions of the national electoral law[8] and domiciled in the village or quarter which they represent. They must be at least twenty-five years of age and able to read and write. If there are no literate eligible

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1 Young, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, pp. 79-80.
2 Journ. Off., No. F. 438, p. 4.
3 Loi des Moukhtars, *loc. cit.*, Art. 1.
4 Journ. Off. No. F. 439. The electoral procedure under the 1938 law was the same as for the election of municipal councils[9] experience that an indication of candidates was required.
5 Loi des Moukhtars, *loc. cit.*, Art. 4.
6 Loi des Moukhtars, *loc. cit.*, Art. 5.
7 Ibid., Art. 7.
8 Supra, p. 5.

persons in the village, the literacy qualification may be waived for the councillors, but the mukhtār must then be selected from a neighboring village.[1] 640 644

The mukhtār must be appointed from the dominant sect and the seats on the council are allocated among the different sects by the same procedure followed in the organization of municipal councils.[2]

No one may hold the office of mukhtār or councilman in more than one locality at the same time. Father and son, father and son-in-law, brothers, or brothers-in-law may not sit simultaneously in the same council nor in councils of different quarters of the same town.[3]

Powers of Council

The council deliberates with the mukhtār on all questions of general organization and administration. They must countersign with the mukhtār: (1) all certificates of sale or transfer of real estate; (2) certificates of identity of buyers and sellers attesting their compliance with the requisite legal conditions and their freedom from compulsion; (3) certificates concerning the holders of land held without title. They act as an assessment commission for the apportionment of the harvest tithe among the inhabitants.[4] 643

Powers of Mukhtār

The mukhtār presides over the council of elders. He has general powers with regard to public security, finances, land registrations, agriculture, health and hygiene, justice, and education.[5] 642

In matters of general administration and public security he is responsible for the publication of the laws and regulations. He issues official certificates of identity and good character and attests the fulfillment of tax requirements and freedom from judicial process. He must keep the central government informed of local incidents which might lead to a disturbance of the public peace and security.[6]

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1 Loi des Mukhtārs, loc. cit., Art. 5.
2 Ibid., Art. 10 and Supra, p. 4.
3 Ibid., Art. 11.
4 Ibid., Art. 17.
5 Ibid., Art. 18.
6 Ibid., Art. 19.

6.65 In matters of finance, the mukhtār must give the tax-collectors
6.67 any assistance needed in locating taxpayers or in seizing their property in case of default.[1] Under the reorganization of the tax system in 1949 the mukhtārs may be called upon to collect the taxes themselves. In fact this new function was one of the reasons advanced for having these officials appointed by the central government instead of elected. When entrusted with the collection of taxes, the mukhtār is entitled to a commission of two and one-half per cent of the amount collected, provided they secure over 90 per cent of the amount due according to their tax lists. If more than 75 per cent of the amount due is collected, they receive an additional commission of 1 per cent. Failure to collect 80 per cent of the amount due makes them liable to dismissal (see other sources) right of re-appointment for a period of five years.[2]

The mukhtār is responsible for posting the allocation of the harvest tithe established by the council.[3]

6.68 In matters of land registration the mukhtār is responsible for certifying to the Land Transfer Office any cases arising within their jurisdiction.[4]

The mukhtār must assist the judicial authorities in carrying out duly authorized raids or seizures. He is responsible for serving any court summons or warrants to persons within his jurisdiction. Authority is entrusted to the mukhtār to assess the damages to crops or communal forests when the amount does not exceed five gold pounds. Such assessments serve as the basis for judgments.[5]

The mukhtār is responsible for the execution of all instructions emanating from the Department of Agriculture. He must furnish any information or reports required by that Department.[6]

The mukhtār must notify the government of any cases of contagious disease, of the existence of places of debauchery, and of any cases of accidents from poisoned food. In times of epidemics he is empowered to take the necessary precautions for stemming the epidemic until the central authorities assume control.[7]

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1 Loi des Mukhtārs, loc. cit., Art. 35.
2 Loi No. 44, March 17, 1949, Jour. Off., No. P. 341.
3 Loi des Mukhtārs, loc. cit., Art. 36.
4 Ibid., Art. 37.
5 Ibid., Art. 38.
6 Ibid., Art. 39.
7 Ibid., Art. 34.

He is responsible for persuading the inhabitants to enroll their children in the schools. He supervises the protection of antiquities and must notify the proper authorities of any cases of vandalism or theft perpetrated thereon.[2] 422

Miscellaneous Provisions

The mukhtars and councilors serve without pay. However, the former is authorized to charge a fixed fee for his services in issuing the various certificates required for his office. This fee is set by the central government. Although he retains the money, he must keep strict account of all such receipts on forms prescribed by the Ministry of Finance. He is forbidden to accept any recompense other than the authorized fees.[3] 422 423

A mukhtar may not absent himself from his village for more than ten days without prior authorization from the administrator. During his absence, he is replaced by the senior member of the council of elders.[4]

In case of any fault committed by either a mukhtar or a council member in their official capacities an investigation is made by the administrator who reports thereon to the Minister of the Interior. The latter may institute judicial action against the accused, who may not be reinstated in office unless acquitted and absolved.[5]

No preliminary authorization is required by third parties for the institution of judicial suit against a mukhtar or councilman for an offense committed outside of his official capacity.[6]

With regard to all other matters of local administration and control the towns and villages are under the authority of the Minister of the Interior acting through the administrators and kaimmakams with the advice and assistance of the various administrative councils.[6] 423

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1 Loi des Moukhtars, loc. cit., Art. 27.
2 Ibid., Art. 30.
3 Ibid., Art. 34.
4 Ibid., Art. 35.
5 Ibid., Art. 39.
6 Décret-Loi No. 5, Jour. Of., No. F. 379

APPENDICES

Appendix A.

LIST OF INCORPORATED MUNICIPALITIES

DISTRICT OF BEIRUT

Municipality	Budget L.L.S.	Population
Beirut	925,000	150,000

DISTRICT OF MOUNT LEBANON

Municipality	Budget L.L.S.
Chiah	900
Fourn El Chebbak	900
Araya	306
Chouit	200
Abadieh	1,777
Chfhanieh	373
Hamana	1,533
Falougha	1,130
Kornayel	570
Ras El Matten	785
Salima	550
Jounieh	16,500
Ghazir	8,500
Kfour	358
Diebta	850
Ghosta	1,901
Daroun	2,000
Achkout	308
Reyfoun	556
Kleiyat	283
Zouk	748
Gébail	2,000
Amchit	649
Kartaba	655
Aboun	1,672
Ghafald	498
Antélias	887
Jal-Eddib	545
Borj-Hammoud	1,276
Jedeydé	500
Beit Mery	1,400
Brummana	1,358

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District of Mount Lebanon (Cont.)

Beit Chabab	1,518
Bhannès	326
Bikfaya	5,700
Choueir	2,061
Broghrine	475
Konchara	657
Baskinta	800

DISTRICT OF BEKAA

Municipality	Budget L.L. 8.
Zahlé	20,000
Machghara	1,007
Saagbine	503
Kab Elias	2,000
Rayak	900
Jdita	419
Mreijate	750
Rachaya	450
Baalbeck	11,500
Chemestar	673
Bednayel	300
Ras Baalbeck	800
Hermel	2,310
Bekaa Kefra	—

DISTRICT OF NORTHERN LEBANON

Municipality	Budget L.L.8.
Tripoli	131,301
El Mina	65,710
Halba	1,709
Miniara	812
Beino	795
Minieh	983
Ehden	10,000
Béchary	2,181
Hasroun	1,158
Hadette	657
Kousba	3,455
Kfar Akka	615
Amioune	2,515
Bechmezzine	391
Hamate	397
Couba	800
Batroun	5,800

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District of Northern Lebanon (Cont.)

Tannourine	588
Douma	647
Enfé	585
Chéfka	481
Kobayet	474
Syr	458
Alwa	—

DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LEBANON

Municipality	Budget L.L.S.
Saida	20,000
Nabatieh'	4,000
Gezzine	4,000
Bkassine	3,500
Roum	839
Kaitouly	905
Kfarhouné	884
Marjeyoun	3,500
Hasbaya	3,000
Khiam	800
Sour	6,000
Joya	1,500
Tibnine	380
Bint-Gébeil	3,100
Yaroun	—

DISTRICT OF MOUNT LEBANON

Municipality	Budget L.L.S.
Aley	12,800
Sofar	5,500
Souk El Gharb	2,395
Abey	500
Bhamdoun	1,340
Bhamdoun Gare	1,565
Btater	513
Richmaya	390
Ainab	571
Majdel Mouche	322
Breddine	1,842
Deir El Kamar	3,249

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District of Mount Lebanon (Cont.)

Baakline	1,703
Amatour	457
Moukhtara	335
Niha	307
Jobne	901
Chehime	470
Barja	375
Damour	2,331
Choueifat	1,951
Maasser Chouf	523
Ain Zhalta	766
Nabè' El Safa	260
Barouk	793
Baabda	1,800
Wadi Chahrour S.	854
Wadi Chahrour O.	642
Kfarchima	2,890
Hadeth	3,000
Borj El Brajenih	2,500
Haret Jereik	750
Kefer Debiane	—

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Appendix B.

LIST OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS DISSOLVED

No.	Date	Name	Cause cited
Arr. 1458	Jul. 25 1922	Sofar	None cited
" 1469	Aug. 31 "	Akoura	"
		Aindara	"
		Chehin	"
		Ghiset-Ghabalé	"
		Joune	"
		Kfarmatta	"
		Mineitra	"
		Roumieh	"
" 1530	Sept. 19 "	Wadi-el-Arayiche	"
" 1532	" " "	Souk-el-Gharb	"
" 1678	Dec. 21 "	Douma	"
" 1699	Jan. 10 1923	Salhié	"
" 1811	Mar. 17 "	Baakline	"
" 1981	Jul. 16 "	Ras-el-Matten	Resignation
" 2033	Aug. 20 "	Kab-Elias	None cited
Dec. 1852	Sept. 14 "	Kfarhim	"
Arr. 2084	" 25 "	Reyfoun	Resignation
" 2100	Oct. 5 "	Amioun	None cited
Dec. 1879	" 11 "	Baalbek	"
Arr. 2128	" 29 "	Falougha	"
Dec. 1902	Nov. 5 "	Djoun	"
		Baskinta	"
Arr. 2063	Mar. 29 1924	Choueir	"
" 2441	May 5 "	Kousba (North Leb.)	Abuse of confidence
" 2098	" 7 "	Maaser-el-Chouf	"
" 2479	" 23 "	Djounieh	"
" 2245	July 29 "	Hasroun	"
" 2686	" 30 "	Beyrouth	New regime set up
" 2352	Sept. 27 "	Hadeth el-Jebbe	None cited
" 2355	" " "	Becharre	"
" 2481	Nov. 22 "	Jezzine (South Leb.)	"
" 3465	Jan. 13 1926	Baalbek	Council protested re Lebanon boundaries.
" 3609	Apr. 21 "	Choueir	Judicial action vs two members.
Dec. 31	June 15 "	Tyre	Lack of quorum.
" 164	July 19 "	Jezzine	None cited
" 348	Sept. 21 "	Kfar Akka	Internal dissension & abuse of confidence.

No.	Date	Name	Cause cited
" 486	Sept.30 1926	Machgara (Zahleh)	None cited
" 504	Oct. 2 "	Kfarhoumîz (Saida)	"
" 611	" 18 "	Zahlé—Moallaka	"
" 722	Nov. 9 "	Baakinta	"
" 767	" 18 "	Baalbek	"
" 877	Dec. 9 "	Richmaya (Chouf)	"
" 1000	Jan. 8 1927	Ras-el-Matten	"
" 1031	Jan. 19 "	Djounieh (Kasrouan)	"
" 1070	" 27 "	Syr (Tripoli)	"
" 1076	" 29 "	Ehden-Zghorta	"
" 1256	Feb. 26 "	Hermel (Baalbek)	"
" 1520	Apr. 27 "	Tripoli el Mina	"
" 1695	June 1 "	Beyrouth	"
" 1700	" 2 "	Beit Mery (El-Matten)	"
" 1726	" 15 "	Aley	Resignation of mayor
" 1795	" 29 "	Brummana (Matten)	None cited
" 1806	" 30 "	Furn-el-Chebbak (Beyrouth)	"
" 1817	July 4 "	Ras Baalbek	"
" 1840	" 7 "	Becharre (Batroun)	"
" 1881	" 19 "	Amioun (Batroun)	"
" 2091	Aug.29 "	Der-el-Ahmar (Baalbek)	"
" 2172	Sept.25 "	Bainо (Tripoli)	"
" 2356	Nov. 8 "	Hadeth (Beyrouth)	"
" 2476	Dec. 5 "	Bhamdoun (Chouf)	Lack of quorum
" 2447	Nov. 29 "	Kartaba (Kasrouan)	Grave irregularities
" 2701	Jan. 27 1928	Bteiddine	None cited
" 3374	June 6 "	Ras Baalbek	"
" 3791	Sept.20 "	Salima (Matten)	"
" 3801	" 22 "	Daroun-Harissa (Kasrouan)	"
" 3906	Oct. 12 "	Jezzine (Saida)	"
" 4199	Dec. 7 "	Bickfaya (Matten)	"
" 4214	" 15 "	Daraoun-Harissa (Kasrouan)	"
" 4255	" 20 "	Choueir (Matten)	"
" 4289	" 29 "	Sakiet el Misk (Beherrafe)	"
" 4313	Jan. 8 1929	Ajeltoun (Kasrouan)	"
" 4662	Mar. 8 "	Maaser-el-Chouf	"
" 4962	Apr. 30 "	Antelias	Bad management
" 4972	May 5 "	Chehim	Resignation of majority
" 5407	Jul. 25 "	Hadace (Batroun)	None cited
" 5471	Aug. 7 "	Bhorsaf	"
" 5653	Sept.24 "	Bteghrine (Matten)	"
" 5673	" 30 "	Rayak-Haouche Hala	"
" 5768	Oct. 25 "	Ehden Zghorta	"

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No.	Date	Name	Cause cited
" 5990	Dec. 12 1929	Sakiet el Milk	None cited
" 5991	" " "	Khouachara	"
" 6015	" 19 "	Barouk	"
" 6035	" 21 "	Roum	"
" 6033	" " "	Abay (Chouf)	"
" 6174	Jan. 24 1930	Bichamé (Batroun)	Negligence & insubordination
" 6176	Jan. 27 "	Kleiate (Kesrouan)	None cited
" 6336	Mar. 4 "	Aley	"
" 6621	May 15 "	Douma	Resignation of majority
" 6635	" 17 "	Chouair	None cited
" 6637	" 23 "	Chébaniyah	Resignation of majority
" 6726	May 30 "	Younine	None cited
" 7117	Sept.10 "	Sofar	"
" 7346	Oct. 16 "	Amatour	"
" 7460	Nov.17 "	Btater	"
" 7500	Dec. 4 "	Hermel	Negligence in public hygiene and health.
" 7501	Nov.29 "	Saida	Resignation of majority
" 7544	Dec.10 "	Ras-el-Matten	Absence of majority

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Appendix C.

LIST OF MUNICIPALITIES SUPPRESSED

No.	Date	Name		Cause cited
Arr. 1368	Oct. 19 1922	Barbeline		Budget
" 1374	" 28 "	Palougha, Bekhaaty, Bedghan, Ain-Dara	Matten	"
" 1386	" 30 "	Mejdel Baan (Chouf)		"
" 1388	" " "	Hadchit & Sible (Zgharta)		"
" 1395	Nov. 3 "	Kfar Debian (Kesrouan)		"
" 1396	" " "	Khiani (Mariyoun)		"
" 1620	" 21 "	Aitanite (Beaa)		"
" 1646	Dec. 4 "	Aita el-Fakhr (Bekaa)		"
" 1649	" 6 "	Meziara (Zgharta)		"
" 1659	" 26 "	Ras el-Matin		None cited
" 1674	" " "	Kornayel		Budget
		Kfar-Selouan		"
		Djoun		"
" 1675	" 27 "	Salima		"
		Roumié		"
		Kafr-Matta		"
" 1677	" " "	Kafr-Matta		"
" 1684	" 30 "	Chebanié		"
" 1698	Jan. 10 1923	Bencouati		"
		Mallikh		"
		Roum		"
" 1706	" 16 "	Khoebé		"
" 1719	" 22 "	Kafr-Anir		"
" 1721	" " "	Adeyssé		"
" 1757	Feb. 12 "	Biré		"
" 1872	Apr. 28 "	Wadi-el-Arayéche		"
" 1987	Jul. 17 "	Mussehra		"
		Ghiné		"
" 2078	Sept. 18 "	Fakié		"
" 2515	June 19 1924	Deir Mimass (South Leb.)		"
" 2584	Aug. 2 "	Ible-Saki (South Leb.)		"
" 3345	Oct. 30 1925	Knat (Batroun)		"
" 3468	Jan. 12 1926	Serbine (Baalbek)		"
" 3533	Feb. 15 "	Jbah (Saida)		"
" 3538	" " "	Kfarbim (Chouf)		"
" 4286	Dec. 28 1928	Ehmige (Kesrouan)		"
" 4772	Mar. 30 1929	Chartoun (Chouf)		"
" 7354	Oct. 17 1930	Adloun		"
" 7356	" " "	Younine		"
" 7476	Nov. 19 "	Fernel		"

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Appendix D.

TABLE SHOWING RANGE OF MUNICIPAL BUDGETS

CITIES HAVING BUDGET OVER 10,000 SYRIAN POUNDS[1]

	L. Syrian
Beirut	925,000
Tripoli	181,801
El Mina	68,710
Saida	20,000
Zahlé	20,000
Jounieh	16,500
Aley	12,800
Baalbeck	11,500
Ehden	10,000

DISTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPALITIES BY BUDGET TOTALS

No. of Cities		Budget Total L. Syrian
9	over	10,000
1	between	6,000 — 7,500
4	"	5,000 — 6,000
2	"	4,000 — 5,000
8	"	3,000 — 4,000
10	"	2,000 — 3,000
20	"	1,000 — 2,000
40	"	500 — 1,000
29	"	250 — 500

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1 Data taken from Decree No. 3502, November 5, 1930, Journ. Off. No. 661.

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Appendix E.

BUDGET OF BEIRUT — 1929

REVENUES

Chapter I.

	L. Syrian
Tax on buildings	88,560
Temettu	14,760
Vehicle tax	44,280
Dog tax	200
	L. Syr. 147,800

Chapter II.
Indirect Taxes.

Liquor tax	12,500
Tax on use of sidewalks	7,000
Tax on coffee houses, casinos, cinemas, and theatres	9,600
Tax on land entries	40,000
Tax on port entries	187,000
Tax on slaughtering	12,532
Tax on tanning	16,315
Tax on weighing	16,005
Tax on auctions	19,900
Tax on animal sales	3,548
Tax on inflammables (storage)	3,800
Tax on building permits	11,300
Guardian tax	25,000
Tax on meat transport	80,000
Tax on taxi stands	7,200
Tax on inflammables (consumption)	35,000
Miscellaneous	8,400
L. Syr.	484,500

Chapter III.
Revenues from Municipal Domains.

Rents and miscellaneous	3,000
L. Syr.	3,000

635
651

Chapter IV.
Miscellaneous Revenues.

	L. Syr.
Tax for medical visits	19,000
Tax on houses of prostitution	33,500
Fines	8,000
Interest on bank funds	200
Miscellaneous	6,000
	L. Syr. 66,700

Chapter V.

Tax on side walk construction	35,000
Tax on special paving permits	2,000
	37,000

Grand Total L. Syr. 739,000

EXPENDITURES

Chapter I.
Administration and Salaries.

Administrative service	9,700
Bookkeeping	20,800
Technical service	47,000
Fire service	12,100
Inspection service	14,300
Sanitary service	19,700
Guardian service	44,100
Reserves	2,000
	L. Syr. 169,700

Chapter II.
Material.

Rents and repairs of furniture	750
Furniture, newspapers, printed matter	2,000
Cleaning and spraying	90,000
Lighting	25,000
Fire service	1,500
Water	2,000
Expenses officer on works	2,000
Assessors	7,500
Guardians	4,000
	L. Syr. 134,750

13 Binder 3-4 (no date) 1922 MEI Lebanon MEI

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Chapter III.
Communal Domain.

	L. Syrian
Taxes	3,000
Repairs and insurance	3,000
	L. Syr. 6,000

Chapter IV.

Debt Reversement and Miscellaneous.

Debts regulation	1,000
Reversement to treasury	4,000
Miscellaneous reversements	1,000
Reversements on scales tax	2,500
Police expenses	16,000
Public instruction	1,850
Caracols and police stations	1,600
Salaries to inspectors of administrative service	4,000
Court expenses	4,000
Expenses for lodging	3,000
Expenses for elections and printed material	30
	L. Syr. 39,980

Chapter V.

Work, Repairs and Working Instruments.

Roads and avenues	125,000
Repairs of roads with tramways	5,000
Gardens, squares, plantations	12,000
Expropriations for roads	59,000
Building construction	5,000
Basta Road	12,500
Covering roads with tar	62,000
Garage construction	35,000
Tiles	4,000
Miscellaneous	40,000
	L. Syr. 359,500

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Chapter VI.

Miscellaneous Expenses.

Regulation of prostitution	6,500
Receptions	2,000
Care of paupers	4,000
Numbering houses, shops and naming roads	1,200
Museums	2,000
Miscellaneous	2,000
	L. Syr. 17,700

Chapter VII.

Reserve.

	L. Syrian
Emergency reserve	12,870
	L. Syr. 12,870

Grand Total L. Syr. 739,000

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Appendix F.

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THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF THE LEBANON

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Appendix G*

The foregoing article had already finally passed the printers when Arrêté 1208 of March 10, 1922, on which the municipal administration of the Lebanon is largely based, was amended on a number of points by Legislative Decree 82/L of September 15, 1952, —a decree promulgated by the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Director of the Interior in virtue of the Emergency powers conferred on them by the decree of the Haut Commissaire of May 9, 1932 which suspended *sine die* the existing Lebanese constitution. The amendments however only extend to details, of which the following are specifically dealt with in the article:

Incorporation.—The minimum budget to be presented by any town wishing for incorporation now amounts to 500 L.S. (instead of 250) All municipalities already incorporated whose budget is inferior to this sum may be dissolved by Governmental decree (Decree article 2 modifying Arrêté article 5).

Powers of Council.—In addition to the general powers of decision and advice mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, Municipal Councils may nominate directly or present lists of suitable candidates to certain functions, in accordance with existing laws and regulations. (Decree article 6 modifying Arrêté article 45).

Decisions of the Council which are executory without further approval become effective within 15 days, (instead of 30), and may only be suspended by the administration for 8 days (instead of 15). (Decree article 7 modifying Arrêté article 47).

The nullity of *ultra vires* decisions is pronounced by the Director of the Interior, either on his own initiative or on the motion of any party interested. From this decision there is no appeal, but the reasons for the decision must be given in full. (Decree article 11 modifying Arrêté article 53).

Powers of Mayors.—The arrêtés of mayors become executory within 15 days, (instead of 30) after despatch to the administration. The Director of the Interior may annul or suspend them, but his decision must be given within 5 days. (Decree article 13 modifying Arrêté article 72).

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*Owing to Professor Khater's absence on leave in America, he was not able to revise the proof of this study and incorporate at the last minute any changes in the law such as described in this appendix. Professor Roger H. Salter of the Department of History, kindly supplied this appendix to bring the study up to date.

ERRATA

Page			Line	Error	Correct
1			8	120	126
2			1	308	300
4			24	1222	1922
4	Note	5		Jean	Jeanne
5	"	2	4	equivalent	equivalent
5	"	2	5	woke	work
6	"	2	14	Imperatively	Imperatively
7	"	3		1808	1307
7	"	4		1207	1208